external folds of the skin along the lower side of the throat show also clearly that the œsophagus is very distensible, and that this turtle feeds on larger animals (fish or frogs) than one might suppose from the slenderness of the neck.

The legs are covered with soft scutes, of which the majority are very small, only a few being enlarged and transverse along the inner and outer edges of the fore and hind limbs. Toes broadly webbed, and the forearm provided with a fringe of skin. Claws four in front and behind, sharp, and of moderate size.

Tail extremely short.

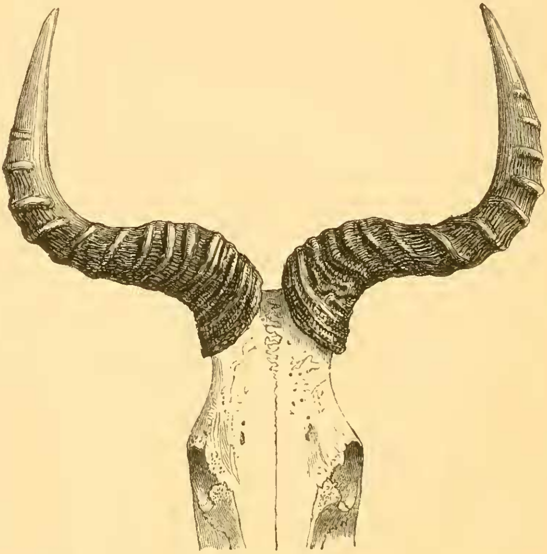
Shell horn-coloured above, yellowish below; head, neck, and legs of a sandy colour; a white band proceeds from the angle of the mouth towards and along the lower side of the neck; it is edged with brown above and below, and seems to cross the eye and the forehead. Throat mottled with brown.

	inch.	lin.
Length of carapace	3	..
Greatest width of carapace	2	6
Length of sternum	2	4
Greatest width of sternum	1	7
Length of head and neck	1	11
Length of head	..	11
Width of head	..	7
Length of eye	..	$1\frac{3}{4}$

The specimen was discovered by Lieut. Gairdner in fresh water south of the Rio de la Plata. It is evidently very young, the umbilical cicatrix being still visible. Like the Matamata this species seems to be of sluggish habits, as fungoid growth has made its appearance on the upper shell as well as on the sternum; also in other respects the habits of both are probably identical.

LIV.—*Note on some East-African Antelopes supposed to be new.* By Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S.

Col. the Hon. Wenman C. W. Coke kindly placed in my hands some years ago the skull of a Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus*) which he had killed on the east coast of Africa, on his way to the Mpwapwa Mountains. The horns differed so remarkably from those of the other species of this genus, that I considered it then to be the type of a probably new species; and this supposition has been confirmed by Mr. J. Thomson bringing a frontlet of the same type from his late expedition to Mount Kenia and Victoria Nyanza. The animal killed by Col. Coke was probably a female; he preserved with the skull the skin of the head, which shows that the upper parts were of a reddish-brown colour, gradually passing into a light greyish brown below. For this species I propose the name of *Alcelaphus Cokii.*



Alcelaphus Cokii.

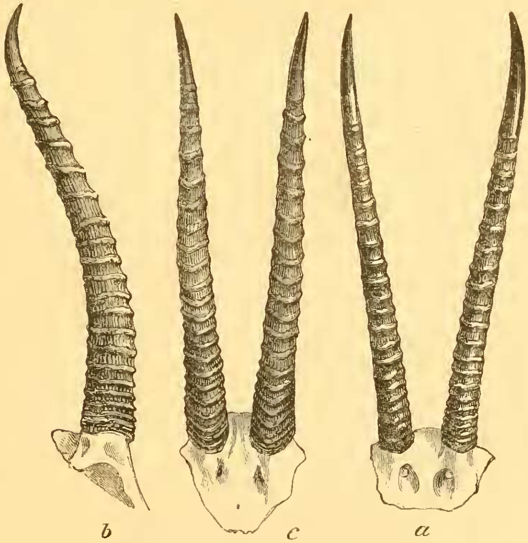
The horns diverge from their root so much as to form a right angle with the longitudinal axis of the skull, their basal portion being almost in the same plane with the forehead; their distal half forms again a right angle with the proximal half, the points being directed straight backwards. The front part of the horns is strongly ribbed longitudinally between the annulations, which are rather close near the base, and more widely placed and prominent at the bend of the horn with which the animal butts. The annulations are more or less effaced on the posterior surface of the horns and disappear altogether above the upper bend.

Mr. Thomson's specimen was an adult buck, in which the horns are somewhat stouter and their bend is more decidedly directed forwards.

Measurements.

	Col. Coke's spec. inches.	Mr. Thomson's spec. inches.
Length of the skull	17	..
Entire length of horn, measured round the curvature..................	16	16½
Length of horizontal branch of horn	7	7½
Length of distal half of horn	7½	8½
Greatest circumference of horn	8	9½

Mr. Thomson has also brought from the same expedition two frontlets (male and female) of a gazelle, similar to *Gazella Grantii*, which, however, after full consideration and comparison with the specimens in the Natural History Museum, I must consider specifically distinct. Both specimens come from animals which are not only fully adult, but, to judge from the sutures of the preserved part of the skull, of somewhat advanced age. The horns start much in the same direction as in *Gazella Grantii*, showing, however, scarcely any divergence in the male, and but a slight one in the female; also their curvature is much less than in *Gazella Grantii*. The annulations are strongly marked, not less so behind than in front of the horn, closely arranged and about twenty in number; only a short distal portion of the horn is smooth. The horns are compressed, without enlargement of the base of the bony core, and much less developed as regards thickness



Gazella Thomsonii: *a* ♀, *b* and *c* ♂.

and length than in *Gazella Grantii*, as will be seen from the following measurements :—

	♂. inches.	♀. inches.
Length of horn	13	13
Circumference of horn at the base	4½	3¼

The question naturally arises whether the horns described are those of younger individuals of *Gazella Grantii*; but this must be answered in the negative, as the cranial portion which has been preserved, of the male as well as of the female, shows that the animals were much older than our specimens of *Gazella Grantii*, which are armed with horns of that large size described and figured by Sir Victor Brooke. Moreover it is not conceivable that fully matured horns like those obtained by Mr. Thomson should be further developed into a shape or size like that of Grant's antelope. Finally Mr. Thomson informs me that the specimens were on the whole smaller than *Gazella Grantii*, a statement which is confirmed by the less width of the interorbital portion of the cranium. It is also worthy of notice that the deep notch in the orbital margin of the frontal bone, which is commonly observed in the skull of gazelles and also in *Gazella Grantii*, is scarcely indicated in the present species, for which I propose the name of *Gazella Thomsonii.*

Peters figured in the 'Monatsberichte' of the Berlin Academy for 1879, p. 832, the skull of a male antelope not fully adult, which he considered to be *Gazella Grantii*, but which clearly belongs to a distinct species. It resembles somewhat *Gazella Thomsonii* in the slight degree in which the horns diverge from each other; but their annulated portion is almost straight, and the annuli themselves are much further apart, much fewer in number (about twelve), and lower towards the hinder part of the horn. The base of the bony core shows a bossy swelling, which is different from that of *Gazella Grantii*, and entirely absent in *Gazella Thomsonii.* This species may be called *Gazella Petersii.*

Mr. Thomson has kindly supplied me with some further particulars. His antelope is marked with a distinct, black lateral band, the absence of which is characteristic of *G. Grantii.* He found it in small herds, in country in which the latter was abundant, the herds of the two species never mingling with each other. He observed it over the range of country from Kilimanjaro to Baringo and at various heights under 6000 feet. According to our present knowledge, *Gazella Grantii* would seem to occur further north and south than the two other forms, it having been obtained by Capts. Speke and Grant and Mr. Arkwright in the Ugogo district, and by Sir J. Kirk in South Somali Land. The skull of *Gazella Petersii* was obtained at the mouth of the Dana river in northern Zanzibar, the collector stating that the species is very common in the Gallas Land.

LV.—*Description of a new Species of the Carabideous Genus* Callistomimus. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Callistomimus Dicksoni, n. sp.

Head bluish green, smooth in the middle, strongly punctured at the sides. Antennæ nearly black, the first, second, and base of the third joints pitchy. Thorax yellowish red, strongly and rather closely punctured, the median line deeply impressed. Elytra dark olive-green, almost black, the base and margins paler olive-green; the suture with a yellowish-red stripe reaching to the apex. Each elytron with two transverse pale yellow spots—the first near the base, reaching from the sutural stripe to near the margin; the second about one quarter from the apex, slightly arched, not quite touching the lateral margin. Legs pale testaceous; the knees, the apex of the tibiæ, and the apex of the tarsi blackish. Body beneath black.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Formosa (*M. Dickson, Esq.*).

This species is relatively longer and narrower than *C. modestus*, Schaum, and quite differently coloured. The thorax is very similar in form, but is a little less constricted at the base; the disk is more convex and the medial line more impressed. The elytra resemble those of *Callistus lunatus* in general form, but are narrower.

LVI.—*Description of a new Species of* Julodis (*Coleoptera, Buprestidæ*). By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Julodis Finchi, n. sp.

Castanea, pube sordide alba induta; thorace medio impresso, lineis guttisque numerosis nitidis ornato; elytris tomentosis, lineis quatuor interruptis parum elevatis rugisque numerosis nitidis calvis. Long. 31 lin. (67 millim.).

Uniform brown, with all the surface (except where there are